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IHRC PRESIDENT ANDRES AGUILAR DEPARTS FOR VENEZUELA

PY211517 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1420 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--The president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Andres Aguilar, and member Marcos Monroy Cabra left this morning at 0835 for Venezuela and Colombia, respectively.

CARLOS PASTOR LEAVES FOR UN ASSEMBLY MEETING IN U.S.

PY212128 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor left this morning for the United States, where he will attend the 34th UN General Assembly.

PRESIDENT VIDELA TO VISIT JAPAN IN OCTOBER

PY220244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1905 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--The Information Secretariat announced this afternoon that President Jorge Rafael Videla will officially visit Japan 8-12 October.

MISSING GONZALEZ FAMILY IN CUSTODY OF SECURITY FORCES

PY211831 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (AFP)--An Argentine military communique stated that the Gonzalez family (father, mother and three young girls) whose disappearance was denounced last Friday, is in the custody of the security forces.

The communique added that the incommunicado detention of Mrs Maria Consuelo Castano Blanco de Gonzalez, "member of the Montoneros," was made necessary in connection with an antiguerrilla action. The note also indicated that the three little girls are in a specialized institution and that they will be returned to their family later. There was no indication of the fate of Regino Gonzalez, who was also taken with his family.

IDENTITY OF MONTONEROS KILLED IN SHOOTOUT ESTABLISHED

PY220253 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2117 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (NA)--The Army Command reported today that the two persons who died in the clash between legal forces and terrorists that took place on 19 September were identified as former Justicialist Deputy Armando Croatto and Horacio Alberto Mendizabal, one of the top leaders of the "Montoneros" organization.

Furthermore, the Army Command disclosed that in the investigation which led to the clash, Maria Consuelo Castano Blanco de Gonzalez, alias "Chela," was detained and held incommunicado. She is also a member of the "Montoneros" organization. In addition, the Army Command reported that three of her daughters, aged 3 to 5, have been taken to a specialized institution.

DELEGATE TO IPU ASSAILS U.S. TIN DECISION

PA201747 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Sep (AFP)--The decision by the U.S. Government to place 35,000 tons of tin on the international market was described by Bolivian delegates to the 66th World Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] as a harsh blow to budding Bolivian democracy. Raul Ruiz Gonzalez, leader of the Bolivian delegation, said that the tin which the United States will place on the world market is part of its strategic reserves accumulated on the basis of its purchases at meager prices from the Bolivian State. He labeled the sale as a political step aimed at destabilizing the newly initiated democratization process in Bolivia. He said that Bolivia loses 700,000 pesos each time the price of a pound goes down 1 cent. Up to now, Bolivia has lost $10 billion due to the progressive decline of the price of tin to a miserly level.

BANZER APPEALS TO CARTER TO HALT TIN SALE

PY201203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 19 Sep (AFP)--The former Bolivian President, Gen Hugo Banzer, sent a letter to President Jimmy Carter requesting that he intervene to stop the sale of the U.S. strategic tin reserves. A bill which authorizes the sale of 35,000 tons of tin was approved on 14 September by the Senate Armed Services Committee. Banzer mentions in his letter that during his official tenure (1971-1978) the threat of the selling of the reserve tin was "grave and constant." The former president added, "The understanding of your government during my administration permitted the postponement of the sale of those reserves." General Banzer concluded by stating that "as a citizen and as a former president, I appeal to your understanding to stop, once more, the selling of the aforementioned reserves in order to avoid grave damage to my country."

INTEGRATION MINISTER DISCUSSES ANDEAN PACT MEETING

PY221433 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Integration Minister Fernando Gutierrez Moscoso stated yesterday that Bolivia considers Chile's withdrawal from the Andean Pact as "irreversible" as long as that country does not solve the maritime problem of this country. The minister has attended the 24th round of special sessions of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, held in Colombia, where the Andean countries dealt with important topics such as the relations of the subregion with the European Common Market and the United States. With regard to the Bolivian position on a possible Chilean "reentry" into the Andean Group, Gutierrez Moscoso replied that Chile's withdrawal is "irreversible" as long as a solution is not sought to the problem of this country's landlocked situation.

He also reported on the meeting in Colombia, saying that an appraisal had been made of the relations of the Andean Group with the European Economic Community, the United States and the Latin American Free Trade Association. He said that a meeting will be held in October between a delegation from the Cartagena Agreement junta and the executive board of the European Economic Community in order to define areas of cooperation.

CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE EXTENSION OF GUEVARA'S TENURE

FY211516 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 79 FY

[Text] The National Congress has the obligation to enforce strict compliance with the resolution by which the interim presidency was entrusted to the Senate president, since the presidential candidates who obtained a plurality of votes in the elections could not obtain a majority in the balloting in Congress.

This opinion was expressed yesterday by various congressmen who were taken by surprise by a movement in favor of prolonging Walter Guevara Arze's mandate and rejecting the idea that the present government should last for only 1 year, until 6 August next year. According to that Congress resolution, the congressmen, among whom are Senators Jorge Alvarez Plata and Oscar Zamora and Deputy David Anez Pedrazas, said that the government should call presidential elections for the first Sunday of May 1980. The new constitutional government should take office the following 6 August after direct popular elections in a truly free and democratic procedure which would overcome the difficulties which occurred in the last elections.

Leaders of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] have stated that the 1-year period granted to Walter Guevara Arze's government is very short; and, because the people are tired of having so many elections, it would be suitable to consider a prolongation of his mandate by 2 or 3 years. This position was also supported by (Cosme Jimenez), leader of the Tupac Katari Peasant Movement, who said that it would be a very suitable measure which would benefit the people, who need a period of peace and tranquillity.

BANZER: AIM OF TRIAL IS TO WEAKEN ARMED FORCES

FY221411 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 p 2 FY

[Text] Santa Cruz, 18 Sep (PRESENCIA)--"The real objective pursued in the trial begun in the Congress against General Banzer is that of weakening the armed forces, so that they will not be able to play any historical role, despite statements made to the contrary," the former president said here. He has been the target of accusations by the Socialist Party while he has received support from other parties. Banzer, who is now in the Chiquitania Region, last Sunday received support and confirmation of loyalty from his followers, among whom were several former officials and retired officers.

Banzer said that all is the result of plotting and slander: "I never ordered anyone to be killed or harmed. I never handed over a millimeter of territory to another state or nation." The former president stated that "the accusations are the fruits, as the people have been able to verify, of hatred and vindictiveness among a few people in the Congress who have no following among the people." He asserted: "We will, however, defend ourselves in a dignified way, without using insults or slander."

Committees for the support of Banzer are being organized in this city and provincial towns. During the public rally the general said that he will not shrink from the trial or abandon the country by his own will, "as others have done, who waited for the Bolivians to forget the damage they did in order to return."

He said: "This trial is intended to radically change the way of life of the Bolivians. It intends to set aside the armed forces and to manage the country unfettered, depriving the institution of its power."

FRG 'CONCERNED' OVER REFUSAL TO EXTRADITE WAGNER

PY211729 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The FRG this morning expressed its concern over the Brazilian refusal to grant the extradition of Nazi criminal Gustav Franz Wagner.

An adviser of the German court said that the decision of the Brazilian Supreme Court marks a defeat of the government campaign seeking to file charges against Hitler's followers, who are responsible for the extermination of 150,000 Jews.

EDUCATION MINISTER PORTELLA DISCUSSES ANGOLAN VISIT

PY211348 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0000 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Returning from Angola after representing Brazil at the funeral of President Agostinho Neto, Education and Culture Minister Eduardo Portella stated that the Angolan Government was touched by the fact that Brazil had been represented by a minister of state at the funeral ceremonies. The other countries were represented only by their ambassadors, Portella added.

Regarding the contacts he made with Angolan Government officials, Portella said that the Angolan Government has great interest in increasing the (?social) and cultural exchange between the two countries, in addition to the common cooperation in rendering services in various sectors.

FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT VENEZUELA IN NOVEMBER

PY212130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2025 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 21 Sep (AFP)--It has been confirmed today that Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will make an official visit to Venezuela on 5, 6 and 7 November.

A Planalto Palace (government seat) spokesman confirmed the trip, indicating that this will be Figueiredo's first official visit abroad since he was installed as president on 15 March 1979. Figueiredo's visit to Venezuela was also announced today in Caracas by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.

MDB PRESIDENT MAY NOT PARTICIPATE IN PARTY REORGANIZATION

PY211533 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Netowrk in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Ulysses Guimaraes may be left out of the Planalto Palace plans regarding party reorganization. (Carlos Rodriguez) now reports on the subject from Brasilia:

[Begin (Rodriguez) relayed report] Presidential spokesman Alexandre Garcia is unaware of whether or not President Figueiredo will invite MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes to discuss the party reorganization plan at Planalto Palace.

The spokesman commented on the statement made by the MDB president yesterday that he would be ready to talk with General Figueiredo and that he does not consider the government and opposition to be enemies. Garcia also stated that, through the speech which Figueiredo made on Monday to the Sao Paulo opposition group, an invitation has been extended for a dialog with the opposition, and the invitation does not exclude Deputy Guimaraes, Garcia added.

Garcia said: The president said that the parties--both the government party and the opposition--must talk with a common objective in mind which will benefit the country, that is, that the country will be the sole beneficiary. [end relay]

EXILED GOVERNOR NOTES NEED FOR UNITED OPPOSITION

LD201525 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MONDE in French on 16-17 September 1979 carries on page 2 an 800-word Dominique Dhombres interview in Paris on 14 September with Miguel Arraes, former governor of Pernambuco State in Brazil, who has been in exile since 1965 and is now returning to Brazil under the recently declared amnesty. Arraes discusses the need to overcome the enormous social and regional inequalities in Brazil and to form a "broad-based national front" to achieve this. He stresses the need for a united opposition in Brazil but rejects any idea of adopting a European social democratic model. In conclusion, he notes the growing popular opposition in Brazil.

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY COMMANDER--Maj Gen Ivan de Souza Mendes yesterday took over as the new commander of the 7th Military Region headquartered in Recife, thus replacing Gen Helio Galdino Siqueira, who will be assigned to a new post in Brasilia. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 79 p 6 PY]

ARMY STAFF APPOINTMENT--General Ademar da Costa Machado took office yesterday as the assistant deputy chief of the army joint staff, replacing Gen Geraldo Magarinhos de Souza Leao who retired upon reaching the age limit for active service. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Sep 79 p 6 PY]

NEWS CORPORATION ESTABLISHED--President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo has signed a decree establishing the Brazilian News Corporation--EBN--which will replace the current national agency. Its first president will be (Apolonio Salles Filho). Its capital assets total 90 million cruzeiros, 80 million of which belongs to the national agency. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION IN CEARA--By 1981 PETROBRAS will produce 14,000 barrels of oil per day in the fields of (Curiman), (Sharel) and those being tested on the continental shelf of the State of Ceara. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY]

SANTOS BASIN PETROLEUM--ESSO has discovered petroleum in the Santos Basin which can produce 20 barrels daily. The discovery occurred at a well located 210 km southwest of Santos. Production can be increased if acid treatment of limestone rock yields good results. According to the Superintendency of Exploration Contracts [SUPEX], the finding so far has no commercial potential, although SUPEX has recognized that the discovery is an important justification for continuing exploration. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY]

AFP: FARC GUERRILLAS TRAINED ABROAD RETURN TO COUNTRY

PA211638 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Jacques Kaufman report]

[Text] Bogota, 20 Sep (AFP)--Guerrilla action by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) might resume thanks to the announced arrival in the country of groups trained in specialized camps in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, experts noted here today. According to information obtained by the state intelligence services, a group of 30 FARC guerrillas returned secretly to Colombia after taking a 4-month course of weapons and military tactics in those two communist countries.

FARC, considered by the state security services as the armed branch of the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC), has been fighting against the armed forces for the past 25 years. According to PCC Secretary General Gilberto Vieria, FARC is not the armed branch of the PCC but of the Colombian peasants against their oppressors, the big landowners who are the real despots, and against militarymen who place themselves in the service of the big landowners or who want to become landowners.

According to Colombian intellignece services, the FARC guerrillas who trained in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia reentered the country by sea through the port of Barranquilla on the Caribbean coast.

A high-ranking source in the intelligence services told AFP that the FARC currently has 715 guerrillas, 268 of them in the central Magdalena region some 500 km north of Bogota. FARC operates mainly in rural areas, attacking military or police posts, but during the past few months it has organized urban support networks.

The intelligence services believe that the leaders of the guerrilla organization, including Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo, a 55-year-old former truckdriver, are in Colombia. The advisers are the ones who travel abroad, a high-ranking Colombian officer told AFP.

FARC has light weapons including some rifles, machineguns, grenades, carbines and pistols, most of which have been seized in actions against the Colombian Armed Forces. Some of its arms are smuggled into the country.

Experts do not rule out the possibility that FARC, along with other Colombian guerrilla groups, is also being supplied by the local market, taking advantage of the illegal arms traffic linked to drug trafficking. The National Association of Financial Institutions (ANIF) charged some months ago that a considerable amount of weapons was entering the country, most of which were part of payments to marihuana producers and merchants.

BRIEFS

HOOF AND MOUTH OUTBREAK--Pasto-- A worrisome outbreak of hoof and mouth disease has been detected by Narino health authorities in the southern area of the department. As a result, they have decided to issue a decree placing the area under quarantine. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA]

ROLDOS ASKS FOR JUSTICE IN BORDER DISPUTE WITH PERU

PA240438 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 23 Sep (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera reiterated here yesterday that his country will demand a just and peaceful solution to the unjust imposition of the 1942 Rio protocol regarding the border dispute with Peru. The president delivered a speech marking the 150th anniversary of the treaty on the border between Peru and Ecuador which was signed in the independence period with the consent of liberator Simon Bolivar and carried out by Marshal Antonio Jose de Sucre.

President Roldos said that Ecuador is a country which loves peace and the law and has always shown itself to believe in democracy and brotherhood. Roldos defended the principle of uti posidettis juris which prevailed in the Guayaquil Treaty signed in 1829, adding that America has to uphold this principle because the justice of law is based on it. We do not want a single inch of land that is not ours, the president said, adding that we cannot permit a single inch of our land being taken away from us.

President Roldos took advantage of the occasion to ask Ecuadoreans not to deal with the subject in a sensationalist manner or to create incidents where they do not exist, thus denying recent press reports of an alleged Peruvian incursion in the border area of Huaquillas.

SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS RECENT PERUVIAN BORDER VIOLATION

PA211510 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] The Roldos government's most recent crisis concerns the border situation. It began with a newspaper report about alleged armed incursion into Ecuadorean territory by Peruvian troops. Despite denials by the foreign and defense ministries, there was a feeling that something was happening. Then a legislator from Zamora-Chinchipe made charges of peaceful colonization. Afterwards, many citizens of El Oro Province said that they could verify infiltration. Roldos asked his defense minister to report on this. Together they unexpectedly traveled to El Oro to determine the truth of the unofficial reports. The other events were explained by presidential spokesman Fausto Molina:

[Begin Molina recording] Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera went to Huaquillas early this morning, accompanied by Defenese Minister Gen Rafael Rodriguez and Army Commander Gen Marco Subia, to verify the charges of an alleged violation of Ecuadorean territory in the southwestern border region. The confirmed facts are as follows: A tractor of the Peruvian Transport and Communications Ministry which was working inside Peruvian territory crossed the dry border channel and entered Ecuadorean territory at 0720 yesterday. The driver of the tractor explained to the Ecuadorean citizens who witnessed the incident that he did not cross the border intentionally. It is untrue that the tractor's actions were supported by members of the Peruvian Army. The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry will communicate its concern to the Peruvian Government over this incident.

The national government asks certain news media of the country to act seriously and prudently when discussing territorial matters and to avoid reporting such matters in a sensational manner which neither reflects events accurately nor helps the fatherland's great interests. [end recording]

REJECTION OF LAINO'S HABEAS CORPUS PETITION RECOMMENDED

PY200054 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 p 21 PY

[Text] Attorney General Clotildo Jimenez Benitez today asked the Supreme Court "to reject the habeas corpus petition filed on Domingo Laino's behalf, because the petition is not in order."

Laino, an opposition political leader, was detained last Saturday and taken to the quarters of the Interior Ministry's technical section "for inquiries."

In his brief to the Supreme Court, the attorney general states: "Added to the case dossier as page 4 is a note from Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro informing the court that the defendant, Domingo Laino, was arrested pursuant to Article 79 of the constitution." He adds that "under the stage of siege, the president of the republic is empowered by the constitution to detain and transfer individuals from one place to another to defend both the constitution and constitutional officials." He finally states: "The honorable justices should honor their oath by applying the constitution and, in accordance with the law, reject the habeas corpus petition for not being in order."

Laino was reportedly detained because of remarks he made in Brazil--which were considered slanderous--that indicated the Brazilian president did not want to meet with President Stroessner. It was also reported at noon today that Laino may be restricted to the city of Capitan Bado.

Supreme Court Rejects Petition

PY210058 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 20 Sep 79 p 6 PY

[Text] In a decision handed down this morning, the Supreme Court rejected a habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of Domingo Laino, who is still being detained by the Interior Ministry.

The decision signed by the five justices and Court Secretary Irun Alamani states: "Given the habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of Domingo Laino, and considering that added to the case dossier as page 4 is a note from Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro informing the court that the defendant, Domingo Laino, was detained pursuant to Article 79 of the constitution; that this article empowers the president of the republic to order the detention of persons whom he regards as suspicious under the state of siege; that in this case it was the interior minister himself who informed the court of the detention of Domingo Laino in compliance with orders from the president of the republic; that under the circumstances and taking into account the opinion of the attorney general, the court cannot honor this petition. Therefore, the Supreme Court resolves to reject the petition for the release of Domingo Laino."

It must be pointed out that Laino's lawyer, Miguel Abdon Saguier, attempted to submit a brief to the court at 1100 this morning but could not do so because the court had already made its decision. A delegation of congressmen and politicians of the Brazilian Democratic Movement arrived here this afternoon. It has been reported that they will try to contact Paraguayan officials to look into the Laino affair and to intercede on his behalf.

DOMINGO LAINO CONFINED TO TOWN OF MBUYAPEY

PY211537 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] The executive branch yesterday ordered the confinement of Domingo Laino for an indefinite time to Mbuyapey. The opposition leader arrived in that town at 1600 in a vehicle of the Investigations Department and local officials did not allow him to talk to anyone.

Laino's relatives were informed just after noon through a person who went to deliver food to him that he would be confined to a town outside Asuncion. Police Officer Saldivar of the Interior Ministry's technical section asked that clothing be sent to the detainee but did not specify where he was going to be taken. It was later confirmed that the vice president of the Authenitic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) will be taken to Mbuyapey, Paraguari Department.

Laino Arrival in Mbuyapey

PY211544 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[Text] Mbuyapey (by special correspondent)--Domingo Laino, vice president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) arrived here around 1600 in a vehicle of the central police Investigations Department. His whereabouts were kept secret by local officials who said they have received "high-level orders" prohibiting interviews with the politician.

Laino's arrival was confirmed by the local intendant, Juan Blas Duarte and by Lieutenant Farina of the town's military garrison. They said they were expecting the arrival of their "superiors" from Asuncion and only then would a meeting with the politician be possible.

In view of this situation, efforts were made to talk to Mrs Dolores Ferreira Viuda de Ayala, well-known leader in this area, to obtain information about Laino's presence in Mbuyapey. This meeting was not held either because military personnel denied reporters access to her house and were forced them to return to the army garrison.

Military officials gave orders that any person arriving here be properly identified at the garrison and that all vehicles arriving in the town be throughly inspected by the army.

In the army garrison, where the police are also located, officials reiterated that due to "superior orders" Laino was prohibited from speaking to anyone in the town.

At first, local Police Chief Duarte reported that the PLRA vice president was placed in a "good" boarding house. The policeman said that "he will be free to move around in the next few days."

When we tried to get close to Mrs Ayala, several soldiers stopped us and prohibited us from moving around in the town. They explained that procedures were still in the administrative stages and that it would be useless to insist on this matter.

Mbuyapey is a city of approximately 1,500 inhabitants. It is located 180 km from Asuncion, accessible only by 30 km of dirt road.

ABC QUESTIONS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE OF SIEGE ARRESTS

PY201659 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Sep 79 p 14 PY

[Editorial: "Arrests by Virtue of the State of Siege"]

[Text] Certain remarks made by Domingo Laino to a Brazilian newspaper and later repeated, faithfully or not, by a certain news agency, seem to be the main reason for Domingo Laino's arrest on orders of the executive branch in line with Article 79 of the constitution.

Should this be the true reason for Domingo Laino's new arrest, we are facing a case of predominantly national interest but it could conceivably elicit reactions abroad, and not necessarily favorable ones.

As far as our country is concerned, this affair is mainly interesting from its political aspect. Regardless of what one can say about Laino and the political group to which he belongs, and regardless of the political opinion one may have of him, the fact is that he is an important figure of the opposition because he did not and does not go unnoticed. This is further confirmed--should there be any need for it--by the unusual attention which the official press have given him. In view of Laino's importance, there is no denying that his arrest cannot but cast some doubts, and other things, on the exact scope of political freedom in our country, unless his arrest was caused by reasons other than those we have mentioned.

In the meantime, and speaking from the legal viewpoint, the fact that Article 79 of the constitution--which deals with the state of siege--was called upon to justify Laino's arrest is in itself unusual as long as this arrest was indeed caused by the above-mentioned incident with the press.

If Article 79 of the constitution is to be interpreted as granting the executive branch powers to arrest any individual with no requirement other than that of having first implemented a state of siege, this article would be in conflict with another constitutional provision, Article 40, by which none of the state branches can invest upon itself the power of absolute control over the freedom of persons.

Thus, the logical conclusion is that the powers granted by Article 79 are not unlimited, and this conclusion is further reinforced by the very text of Article 79 which--in laying the provisions for the implementation of the state of siege and the powers this state invests upon the executive branch--indicates that only those persons "suspected of participating" in deeds leading to the implementation of the state of siege can be arrested on orders of the executive branch. To further support this idea, the article adds that the state of siege will "at all times abide by the goals which led to its implementation."

From this point of view we can deduce--as foreign courts have done--that it is possible to conduct a legal inquiry into the relations which may exist between a given arrest and the reasons which led to the implementation of the state of siege, and to conclude that if there is no such relationship in some specific case, then the arrest is unwarranted.

We believe that, so far, our Supreme Court has not agreed to the possibility of conducting this sort of inquiry. However, it now has new members and it could be that it will establish a new method of interpretation. It seems to us that the one we have just outlined is the one that more abides by the constitution and its efforts to broaden--and never restrict-- the boundaries of freedom.

EXPORT VALUE OF CRUDE SET AT $20.66 PER BARREL

PA201520 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Angel Mendez report]

[Excerpt] The national executive branch has set the new average export value of crude at $20.66 per barrel. It will net 34.854 billion for the treasury and 12.455 billion for the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, PETROVEN. This represents national oil income of 45.307 billion during the present year.

This was announced by Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti and Finance Minister Luis Ugueto during a press conference at the Energy and Mines Ministry.

The modification of the export value of petroleum is based on the need to channel additional resources produced as result of the price increases agreed upon by oil-exporting countries at the OPEC conference held in June in Geneva.

PARLIAMENTARIANS CALL FOR BAN ON AID TO SOUTHERN CONE

PA231259 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 21 Sep (AFP)--Parliamentarians from 86 countries agreed here today to ask their governments to deny military and financial aid to the governments of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay in view of the constant violations of human rights which take place under the governments of those countries.

The 66th World Interparliamentary Union which ended here today studied a special report on the status of human rights on the continent with emphasis on Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Nicaragua.

In asking that their governments deny military and financial aid to the states of the Southern Cone, the parliamentarians distinguished such aid from humanitarian assistance to the peoples of those countries. They expressed particular concern over the fate of missing persons in Argentina in view of the promulgation of Law No 22088 on 12 September which permits the authorities to presume such persons to be dead.

Observers noted here that this is the first time that an international forum of such magnitude has so specifically condemned Argentina for human rights violations although other conferences had already done so with respect to Uruguay and Chile.

The conference announced its decision to promote the return of Chilean, Argentine and Uruguayan parliamentarians presently in exile to their countries.

Pursuant to a rider proposed by Bulgaria to the draft resolution presented by Venezuela, the conference also agreed to keep a constant watch on the status of human rights in the Southern Cone.

With regard to Nicaragua, the conference studied the changes which occurred with the overthrow of the Anastasio Somoza regime, noting them with deep satisfaction. It congratulated the Nicarguan people in this regard. In additon, the conference expressed its confidence that the process of democratization which has been initiated will soon allow Nicaragua to be represented in the Interparliamentary Union, with congressmen chosen in free elections.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES END OF AGREEMENT WITH ILV

PA240405 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2357 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Sep (EFE)--The Mexican Government today practically expelled the Summer Linguistic Institute (ILV) from the country by officially announcing that the agreement which permitted its activities here has ended.

The ILV is a religious organization expressly dedicated to bringing literacy to Indians, but it has been accused repeatedly of religious indoctrination and being an instrument of U.S. penetration.

It has been reported that the organization, whose activities have led to charges against it by Mexico's leading news media, must turn over its installations and equipment at the end of the year.

The ILV, which also operates in Brazil, Colombia, Panama and Peru, among other Latin American countries, has been in Mexico since 1935 when it signed an agreement with the government. The agreement was ratified in 1952 and since then the institute has published 200 books for teaching illiterates. Unofficial estimates indicate that between 2,000 and 3,000 ILV members are in Mexico now, some of whom have been carrying out their activities for more than 30 years.

The ILV has been accused of trying to change the cultural bases of Indian groups in order to impose others. It has also been accused of directly working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The Education Secretariat announced the end of the agreement with the ILV in a brief communique which indicated that in view of the termination of the agreement, the obligations involved have ended for both parties.

LABOR CONGRESS ACCUSES POLICE OF 'TELEPHONE ESPIONAGE'

PA240320 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Sep (EFE)--Mexico's most powerful union confederation today accused the police of participating in what has been described as "telephone espionage" against labor organizations.

The police not only comm abuses against workers but also participate in telephone espionage against unions nd other organizations, a statement from the Labor Congress, which has 7 million members, said.

The union confederation referred to a charge made some days ago which led to the discovery of an organization involved in spying on unions by tapping their telephones at the request of commercial and industrial companies.

According to the progovernment Labor Congress, the police have not paid sufficient attention to the case due to their collusion in the crime. The organization indicated that it will issue a document denouncing police "abuses and arbitrary actions" against workers.

REACTION TO U.S. HOUSE VOTE ON CANAL TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

Royo's Remarks

PA210229 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 20 Sep (AFP)--Panama will not accept violations of the letter or the spirit of the new canal treaties, President Aristides Royo reasserted here today when he learned that the U.S. House of Representatives had rejected the implementing legislation for the treaties and demanded amendments. Royo insisted that in spite of the problems confronting the legislation in the U.S. Congress, preparations are advancing for the reversion of the Canal Zone on 1 October. He said Panama will not make a final comment on the implementing law until the United States has had its say. Royo added that Panama intends to keep its part of the agreement and expects the United States to do the same.

The legislation is needed in order to establish the machinery that will administer the canal from 1 October to the year 2000, when the waterway passes completely into Panamanian hands.

U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss tonight expressed his disappointment with the U.S. House of Representatives' decision and said that, although the situation looks difficult, he hopes the joint Congressional committee will submit the legislation to a vote again in time for approval prior to 1 October.

Further Royo Reaction

PA211448 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 1 PA

[Text] Concerning the U.S. House rejection yesterday of draft legislation agreed upon with the Senate for implementation of the canal treaties, Panamanian President Aristides Royo told our newsmen that "this is another test for the United States, to show whether the doors of justice are opened or closed to Panama."

President Royo had just received the aforementioned report and announced immediately that "this is still not the final say." Asked what our country's response would be, the president said that "we will wait until the last moment."

Royo Speech

PA211811 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by President Aristides Royo during the inauguration of the national electrical system in Llano Sanchez, Cocle Province, on 21 September--live]

[Text] Distinguished fellow citizens, let our first words be a sincere and heartfelt thanks to all the people who worked on this project--the construction company, the field directors, the technicians, all those who put themselves into it and worked hard so that this system might be completed. There can be no progress in a country if it does not have electricity. Here in Panama we not only have electricity but we have it nationwide and are trying to provide it using the least possible fuel. Therefore, we are trying to use that important natural resource, the rivers. We are going to pursue our plan to build hydroelectric plants until we can eliminate the last drop of fuel from the power system. I cannot forget to give special thanks to the upper echelons of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, this brain trust of good Panamanians responsible for electrical planning in Panama, with Edwin Fabrega as their chief.

I once called him a Don Quixote and today I am going to restate that; he is a man who thinks like Don Quixote but goes and does things like Sancho. Here are the results: seven provinces hooked up to a national electrical system, plus the work that remains to be done. Electricity is not readily visible. One can feel it as it enters his home but it is not one of those physical objects that one can go through or admire or pass by every day. Yet, it is there, lighting Panamanian homes, allowing industry to grow more every day and making the word electricity synonymous with development. In the field of electricity our government is most interested in hope and specific projects [as heard]. There are many other projects that the majority of the people do not see. There are many roads, many schools, many sewers, many health centers and rural water supply lines that need not be enumerated here perhaps in size, value or dimensions. Suffice it to say that the large majority of the Panamanian people see them and feel them but know that the government must continue to struggle alongside the people so that more projects will be built. It is of no use to build that many projects if the Panamanian people are not aware of the major historic responsibility--but not historic in the sense of something past or even future but in the sense of writing history--now that they will assume when on 1 October the entire Panamanian people begin to dismantle the more than 70-year-old colonial enclave of the central strip, the very heart of Panamanian territory.

The U.S. Congress [as heard], which is a sort of lower house, yesterday reached a decision. It rejected the law or bill on implementation of the treaties by 203 votes in favor and 192 against. It is something like the predicate of the main subject of the sentence concerning the return of the canal. That predicate, the implementation of some aspects of the treaties--not the key ones but no less important--will not prevent the Panamanian people from entering the former Canal Zone on 1 October. [applause] In other words, with or without implementation legislation, as it is called, with or without it, Ancon Hill will be Panama's. The railroad will come into Panama's hands. The ports will be Panamanian. Two-thirds of the land will be returned to us. The joint Panamanian-American commission will be set up. We will appoint Fernando Manfredo assistant administrator of the Canal Zone and, as of 1 October, we will begin exercising all those governmental and jurisdictional powers that Panama is entitled to in accordance with the treaties. [applause] We do not want to announce or suggest any measures we might adopt if the implementation legislation is not approved and if labor relations, inherent in the operation and maintenance of the canal, are upset, because it is not good to put the cart before the horse and because, in the complicated process of U.S. legislation, the bill still has to return to a joint committee, return to Congress [as heard] And before 1 October, Congress will have its last word. When Congress, part of the U.S. Government, says its last word, then we Panamanians will also speak our last word. But whatever that last word is, do not have the least shadow of a doubt that we are going to enter the Canal Zone. [someone shouts "Long live President Royo!"; applause]

It is right, convenient and timely to say right now what that entry means. It will not be the government that is going to or wants to enter the Canal Zone on 1 October. It will not be an act of the Democratic Revolutionary Party. It will not be an act of any political party in particular. Any flag or any party flown on the occasion of the ceremonies would dampen and curb the patriotic, popular, national and unitary solemnity of the 1 October ceremony. That ceremony will be an act for the Panamanian people to turn out for. The Panamanian people, rather than a government or party, are going to enter the Canal Zone. Party members will enter it. Let us hope all members of all parties will enter it. The government will enter it too. But all Panamanians who believe that the treaties put a termination date on foreign domination over our land and people will enter it because the canal will be used with the most collective benefit in mind, because the canal will serve the people and because it will be a patriotic, national and, I repeat, unitary ceremony, regardless of race, belief or political or ideological leanings.

It will be a ceremony intended to make a show of Panamanian presence in the former Canal Zone as never before in our history. The people are going to show the whole world--which will have its eyes on the ceremony--the capability, responsibility and particularly that the accomplishment of the treaties and entry into the Canal Zone is not the achievement of one government but of may governments. It is not the work of one Panamanian but of many Panamanians. It is not the achievement of one generation but, under General Torrijos' leadership, we were the generation that reached this goal. The recovery that was achieved on 7 September 1977 and will become effective 1 October has been sought from the generation of Eusebio A. Morales and Amador Guerrero on through the generations of Belisario Porras, Harmodio Arias and all other administrations--the Chiari, Arias, Arosemena and other presidential administrations.

The ceremony will be solemn. It will be an act of contemplation. It will be an act of thanks to all those generations of Panamanians, governments and people who fought side by side, sometimes juridically, other times politically and sometimes with bloodshed, bodies [as heard] and martyrs to achieve the results we are approaching on 1 October.

That is why it will be a day of reaffirmation for the Panamanian nationality. It will be a day of happiness for all Panamanian people so that the peasants, professionals, students, businessmen, workers, all the Panamanian people will become part of that struggle, so that they will say: present; and so that they will say thank you to all our parents, grandparents and all the Panamanians who went before us in this struggle and gave many hours of their lives and even their lives so that we Panamanians can now enter the former Canal Zone.

To conclude, I would like to say that we hope that this historic responsibility will be fulfilled, that independent of each Panamanian's political beliefs and registration in a specific party, we will begin to think more about becoming more united. Let us preserve Panama, which is a stable, reliable and secure country--here one goes into the street without fearing kidnaping, assassination and repression--in a climate of democracy and in a climate of great respect for life, property and personal honor so that in this country we can coexist without class struggle, without confrontations between the sectors which invest, produce and work. Without those struggles and confrontations we will be able to continue to develop the country in peace, stability and security. In this way, Panama, with all Panamanians, will struggle so that all sectors which contribute to the economic, political and social development of the nation will coexist here. That great historic responsibility which we have is our duty as Panamanians, technicians, politicians, but essentially as a people. Whether or not we fulfill this responsibility, the whole world is not going to be viewing a government or a sector of Panamanian society. They are going to judge the Panamanian people as a whole regarding the good or poor fulfillment of our historic responsibility. And that is why the Panamanian people have to be worthy of the unanimous belief that Panamanians are going to be able to carry out the important tasks even better than the North Americans have been doing. [applause] If they have made many objections to the treaty to the extent that in the final stages of the turnover of the canal they do not want to turn it over, we have much more affection toward that canal because it is a Panamanian natural resource, because it is ours and we are going to look after it, improve it and make it grow.

Panamanian people, we are sure that we will all continue to contribute toward making this country a peaceful one, making this country develop even better the available human resources and enable the 1,800 [as heard] Panamanians to live in peace and receive a better education. Because of this, we agree, and we have never denied it, that all Panamanians who want to discuss, analyze and study education should be able to do so.

Educational reform is open so that with objectivity and without subjectivity and without being influenced by political positions of any nature, in favor or against, there will be discussion and analysis in a patriotic vein. In this way the National Education Council, which has been studying Panamanian education for some time and which has been comprised of our country's best teachers over the past 25 years, such as Dr Klepfisz, Dr Ismael Garcia, Dr Miguel Mejia Dutari, Dr Susana Richa de Torrijos, Dr Vicente Vallar, Dr Rafael Moscote, Dr Francisco Cespedes and other eminent Panamanian educators, will also receive in an open, frank, and we hope objective manner, the opinions, comments, criticism, studies and analyses of all Panamanians and all organizations which want to make education a better vehicle for training today's Panamanian, and of course the Panamanian of the year 2000.

With this invitation to a democratic opening with respect for ideas and personal honor, with this invitation to fulfillment of the current responsibility of the Panamanian people in general, without political banners, without ideological distinctions or beliefs of any kind, with this invitation so that all Panamanians will participate in educational tasks, with this invitation so that peasants, workers, students, investors, businessmen, professionals and all Panamanians will coexist together, we believe that if these invitations are accepted fulfilled and believed by all the people we will have a peaceful, more honorable, sovereign, developed country, with more social justice for the benefit of all Panamanians. We are only 1.8 million Panamanians in 77,000 square km and we have the duty and right to live in peace and make Panama an increasingly great country. Thank you very much.

Foreign Minister's Comments

PA232320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0027 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 22 Sep (LATIN)--Panama will demand fulfillment of that which has already been signed and ratified with the United States, as it feels that the approval or rejection of the laws for implementation of the treaties constitutes a U.S. internal problem, Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said here today.

In statements to this agency, Ozores stated that the calm requested by President Jimmy Carter was maintained by Panama at the most difficult moments of the negotiations which concluded with the signing of the Carter-Torrijos treaties.

Now, he added, the treaty will go into effect and neither Carter nor the senators nor the congressmen will change that.

According to the Panamanian foreign minister, in the end President Carter will succeed in his attempt to have the implementation legislation approved, but first he will have to launch an offensive similar to the one he launched when the Senate debates on this subject began.

According to the foreign minister, Panama has learned that last Thursday the House's opposition bloc supported a surprise vote which caught most of the congressmen willing to vote in favor of implementation outside the hall.

After stating that the United States is the party most hurt by this situation, the Panamanian foreign minister expressed his hope that an agreement may be reached early next week.

Nevertheless, if this does not happen, Panama will go ahead with its plans as if nothing had happened because the important thing is that the treaty goes into effect on 1 October, and that has nothing to do with what is happening in Washington, Ozores concluded.

MATUTINO Editorial

PA211427 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 4-A PA

[Editorial: "On the Brink of Destiny"]

[Text] Facts and circumstances of common knowledge to all Panamanians, from those who are almost 100 to those born yesterday, caused a split in our territorial integrity through the establishment of a different juridical entity known as the Panama Canal Zone, which will soon disappear.

The natural convictions in a country such as ours, with freedom to think and speak, have been causing anxiety which, although not superficial, does not reach the crux of the problem that should be the center of attention and of national feeling and sentiment: 1 October 1979.

That will be a day like none before or after. Before, because 1 hour before that date Panamanian winds will find fences and languages different from those of our geography and our identity. After, because when 1 October arrives there will be no fences or foreign signs to prevent the winds of Darien from reaching Chiriqui, or to prevent one looking down from Ancon Hill and seeing from its highest liberated peak the waves of the Atlantic where Colon arrived or the Pacific, which was discovered by Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

Geography and history, that written in the past and that which we are beginning to write now, invite us to unite. No condition, no circumstance must break the uniformity of thought or emotion which moves Panamanians to unite on fraternal Ancon Hill. But not only will the winds enter, not only will the emotion inspired by the martyrs enter. Also entering will be the thought that a sector of the U.S. legislature insists on preventing the conditions of justice which dictated the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. And in their effort they are exerting all types of pressure and using delaying tactics that do nothing but display pettiness and ridicule the nation, which because of its greatness should be grand in truth and justice.

A segment of the U.S. House of Representatives persists in denying Panama the conditions that would promote friendship toward the United States. These legislators apparently forget that the whole world witnessed the U.S. President's signing, on behalf of his nation, the treaties which committed the word of that nation today and forever. It would be detrimental to U.S. prestige, to its status as the world's leader of democracy, to deny today what was affirmed, signed and ratified yesterday. No one would believe them and no one will believe them if they replace yesterday's "yes" with a "perhaps" or "who knows."

In view of this, Panamanians must uphold the truth of our cause and our firm unity. This is what reason and destiny indicate.

DEMONSTRATION STAGED AT COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

PA201917 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A group of people who claimed to belong to various University of Panama student groups staged a protest today on the steps of the comptroller general's office, protesting the withholding of striking teachers' pay. The demonstrators voiced agreement with the opposition to the Panamanian political process and challenged the comptroller to meet their demand. No incidents occurred and work in the comptroller's office went on as usual.

EL SALVADOR

TERRORISTS KIDNAP U.S. ENGINEER, KILL COMPANION

PA220339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP)--Dennis McDonald, a 37-year-old U.S. engineer, was kidnaped here today and his companion was killed by a subversive group's machinegun fire. The attack occurred at km 5.5 on Ilopango Boulevard, leading to the airport.

McDonald was manager of the APLAR Comapny, which assembles radio receivers. He left the factory at 1700, and a short distance away was intercepted by two vehicles. Several men emerged, machinegunned his companion, Jose Luis Paz, dragged McDonald from his car and took him away. An anonymous woman informed APLAR of the kidnaping, but she gave no other information. So far it is not known which subversive group operating in this country carried out the kidnaping.

FOUR KILLED IN ATTACKS ON NATIONAL GUARD

PA211753 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1654 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--An unidentified national guardsman and three terrorists were killed this morning in the El Transito area 122 km east of San Salvador, when a National Guard outpost was attacked. U.S.-made hand grenades and empty shell casings from Israeli-made Galil and Fal rifles were found.

The clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) claimed credit for the attack, the third made on the guard post in El Transito. The FPL also claimed credit for this morning's machinegun attacks on the San Tomas, Armenia and Soyapango outposts. This is the second time in the last 10 days that the guard post in Soyapango has been attacked.

EMPLOYEES TAKE OVER HOTEL, HOLD TOURISTS HOSTAGE

PA221336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0426 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP)--Mexican newmen Roberto Pineda, Ernesto Villareal and Adrian Aguirre of the firm Televisu are among the persons staying at the San Salvador Gran Hotel, taken over by hotel employees in order to make labor demands. AFP has learned that the 125 personnel are demanding compensation in cash in view of the imminent closing of the business by the firm which owns it. There were approximately 100 persons in the cafeteria and the bar when the hotel was taken over early tonight. However, the workers allowed them to leave, keeping only the tourists--who occupy 32 of the 87 hotel rooms--as hostages.

Hotel personnel representatives said that the occupation will last indefinitely and that they will not accept checks as payment for the compensation they are seeking because they fear that banks will not honor the checks. The San Salvador Gran Hotel is located in the business sector of this capital, 200 meters north of the National Palace.

Rumors indicated that the hotel is owned by the family of Anastasio Somoza, but this idea was dispelled when it was proven that the hotel is owned by Harry Jackerfan, a U.S. citizen.

TEAR GAS THROWN AT PL-28 MEMBERS INSIDE MINISTRY BUILDING

PA231748 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1706 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Several tear gas grenades were thrown early today into the Salvadoran Labor and Welfare Ministry building occupied by members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28]. According to some witnesses, several individuals positioned themselves on neighboring rooftops at 0200 (0800 GMT) in order to throw more than 25 tear gas grenades into the ministry building.

LP-28 members showed newmen several grenades left inside the building. They said that, despite the effects of the gas, those occupying the building decided to remain inside. Some of them had suffered from vomiting and other problems which were not serious.

The leagues occupied the avenue where the ministry building is located on Friday and broke the doors and entered into the building at midnight in view of a military operation they discovered in the surrounding area. They stressed this morning that they will remain there until they reach their goals.

They are demanding the release of three companions whom they claim were captured by Salvadoran security forces. They are also demanding that Labor Minister Roberto Escobar Garcia receive a list of demands.

14 ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT COMMON PLATFORM OF DEMANDS

PA211845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0321 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Fourteen political and labor organizations today introduced a common platform of immediate demands with a view to achieving a democratic and popular solution. The organizations are of diverse ideological hues and, according to them, able to fight for the points that are common to all.

They demand an end to government repression. To that end they consider it necessary to dissolve the special political police force and other paramilitary organizations. They also demand respect for legal order and compliance with their true duties on the part of security bodies, guaranteeing human rights and constitutional precepts, as well as a general amnesty and the release of all imprisoned or missing politicians.

Another point established by the groups is the return of all persons in exile or persons expelled from the fatherland since 1972.

They will struggle for democratic freedoms involving the participation of all sectors, classes and social forces in the solution of the nation's problems within a framework of respect for ideological pluralism. This implies freedom to organize labor unions and political groups and, in the rural areas, establishment of institutional means to bring up and settle controversies. They consider that the operation of labor, trade union, political, cultural and religious organizations must be recognized and respected as prescribed by the constitution, without controls or vigilance based on national security concerns.

They demand full recognition of the workers' right to strike. To this end, they consider it necessary to amend the labor code so that the right will be fully effective corresponding to a democratic government.

The groups demand that the mass dismissal of workers and union leaders cease and that effective freedom of speech and thought, of asembly and of movement as established in the constitution be effected. They denounce authoritarian and repressive control over the education system and say there should be effective respect for university autonomy.

All these demands of a political nature must be accompanied by socioeconomic measures to alleviate the situation of the majority. They believe it necessary to prevent inflation from exercising nefarious effects on Salvadoran homes. For this, there must be a substantial improvement of wages. They also recommend effective control of prices of staples and commodities such as medicine, clothes, electrical energy, water, transportation and other items. They ask for a true freeze on rents and effective controls that will guarantee fines for landlords violating this disposition. Like these, there are other demands made by various groups, although they have not established the procedure to be followed to achieve the points of this common platform, something which they will settle later, they said.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS WITH PRESIDENT CARTER

PA232300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1935 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of Nicaragua's government junta, stated today that those matters concerned with "national dignity, independence and self-determination" will be upheld during the talks that a number of Nicaraguan delegates will hold tomorrow with U.S. President Carter.

Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra left today for the United States at President Carter's official invitation.

Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, new Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington Rafael Solis Cerda, Government Junta Secretary Emilio Baltodano Cantarero and Rosario Murillo were also on board an 11-seat jet rented from Jet American International.

In an interview granted at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, Ramirez Mercado said that Nicaragua's foreign debt, which amounts to some $1.3 billion, will be discussed in the United States. According to the Nicaraguan leader, as a result of a number of investigations it has been learned that a large part of that debt was contracted with private U.S. banks. Nicaragua owes those banks some $600 million. Those loans were granted to Nicaragua during Somoza's dictatorship, for very short terms and with "hard" ["duros"] interests that "fall due now." Ramirez Mercado stressed that although Nicaragua assumed responsibility for paying off those debts, "morally it has no obligation to do so."

He added that investigations are being conducted into commissions on those loans and whether or not all the legal requirements established by Nicaraguan laws were fulfilled. Should it be found that these loans were granted by means of "fraudulent transactions," they will be reviewed, he added. Further on, he commented that a group of U.S. and Nicaraguan lawyers are taking steps in the United States to demand the extradition of "hundreds of Somozists" who have outstanding debts to Nicaraguan justice.

He added that the U.S. lawyers contracted by Nicaragua are the same ones who have filed claims against the shah of Iran. He noted that Anastasio Somoza Debayle's extradition is, of course, included among the hundreds of Somozists. The lawyers have been instructed to seek ways of freezing "the Somozists'" funds in the United States and seizing [persecucion] their property.

Robelo Callejas, Ortega Saavedra and Ramirez Mercado will be at the UN General Assembly on 28 September. Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra will deliver an official speech in the name of Nicaragua. According to Commander Ortega Saavedra, at the UN General Assembly Nicaragua will explain the manner in which developed countries can help in Nicaragua's reconstruction.

International support will also be sought against what he described as "the CIA's maneuvers in Central America against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process." He said, furthermore, that Panama's situation could not be isolated. "We will try to provide specific data at the United Nations on behalf of the Panamanian cause," he said in conclusion.

Foreign Minister on Prospects

PA230439 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto on 22 September--place not given; presumably recorded]

[Text] [D'Escoto] We have received an invitation from President Carter for members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and their party to meet with him in Washington on Monday. We will leave Nicaragua tomorrow morning and on Monday, in addition to the meeting with President Carter--the main purpose of our trip to Washington--we will also attend a luncheon given by Senator Edward Zorinsky. You will remember that he came to Nicaragua and is chairman of the Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He has invited us to a luncheon with many members of Congress.

Representative Harkin has also invited us to a breakfast on Tuesday morning. In addition, we will take advantage of that day and a half in Washington to hold meetings with important officials of the U.S. Government, congressmen as well as other important persons.

On Tuesday at noon we will leave for New York to attend the UN General Assembly, which Nicaragua will address on the morning of the 28th. Immediately afterward, we will return to Nicaragu and be here on the morning of the 29th, when the prime minister of Spain arrives. On the 30th we will go to Panama.

[Unidentified speaker] What can you tell us about the meeting with President Carter? Will you discuss any special topics?

[D'Escoto] No. The meeting will be like others that we have held with other chiefs of state. We will exchange opinions and information. You know that we had a very important meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Ecuador. On that occasion, the advisability of our making an official visit to Washington was mentioned and we feel that this is the opportune time for it. We are going to talk about Nicaragua, about relations between the United States and Nicaragua--everything that is important to be discussed for relations between the two countries to proceed in the best possible manner. Let us hope that interventionism has ended forever. Let us hope it will be possible to strengthen the ties of friendship based on a relationship that is honorable, worthy and respectful of our right to self-determination.

SANDINIST ARMY CHIEF DENOUNCES U.S. AID PRESSURE

PA220414 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army, said at a news conference that Nicaraguans are not scared or surprised by the pressures U.S. imperialist reactionary groups are exerting on the country. Even before the fall of Somoza, U.S. imperialism was exerting incredible pressure on us, but it never brought us to our knees.

The pressure persists, Ortega Saavedra added, through trying to hold back aid for our reconstruction process. This aid should not be considered a favor to us, but rather as indemnification for the damage done to our country, to which imperialism contributed by supporting Somoza. Ortega Saavedra also mentioned the obstacles the U.S. Embassy had tried to raise to granting visas to the members of an official delegation that is leaving tomorrow for the United States to attend a World Health Organization meeting. However, it was learned that the embassy finally granted the visas to the delegation and it will leave tomorrow for Washington to attend the 26th Pan-American Health Organization Directors Council 26 September-1 October. The delegation is headed by Health Minister Cesar Amador Khul. The other members are Doctors Socrates Flores, Rene Arce and Luis Alberto Flores.

SANDINISTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR PANAMA ON TREATY ISSUE

Ortega News Conference

PA220046 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama has the full support of the Nicaraguan people and government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Shortly before leaving for Panama City this afternoon, Companero Humberto Ortega Saavedra held a news conference at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. He discussed the Panamanian situation, in view of the maneuvers by the United States to prevent the Panamanian people from taking control of the canal installations on 1 October. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have placed obstacles in the way of approval of the treaties signed by President Carter and the Panamanian Government.

The commander of the revolution and member of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front said:

[Begin Ortega recording] This maneuver to delay the implementation of the treaties, these maneuvers to delay the entry into force of the treaties, are primarily designed to strike at the progressive, revolutionary positions of the Panamanian people, thereby achieving a reactionary shift to the right in Panama that will also have repercussions in Costa Rica and that will thus isolate the Sandinist revolutionary process we are developing here in Nicaragua.

Therefore, we cannot view the Panamanian problem as a problem exclusive to Panamanians, but we must see it as a problem of Latin Americans, of Central Americans and also of Nicaraguans, because Panama supported and continues to support the Sandinist cause. We cannot leave the Panamanian people alone in their struggle against imperialism. [end recording]

This afternoon two leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front left for Panama in response to a special invitation to attend the First Congress of the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party headed by Companero Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Humberto Ortega Saavedra, a companero commander of the revolution, and Roberto Calderon, a companero member of the General Staff, made the trip on a Panamanian plane. The First Congress of the PRD is scheduled to take place all day tomorrow.

Borge Pledge of Support

PA210405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2155 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] We want to tell the Panamanians that any attack on Panama is an attack on Nicaragua, Interior Minister and Revolutionary Commander Tomas Borge said emphatically here today. Borge is a member of the Supreme Command of the Sandinist People's Army and of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Commander Borge made the statement during a speech at the graduation ceremony for over 100 policemen at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Police Training Center. The ceremony was attended by a large number of Panamanian military personnel as well as by the Panamanian ambassador to Nicaragua.

Commander Borge added firmly that if it is necessary to defend the canal with weapons in our hands, we are willing to go to Panama with our Sandinist forces, carrying the rifles of the revolution. The interior minister made this statement after the Panamanian ambassador denounced certain counterrevolutionary maneuvers in his country, financed, he said, by the genocidal Anastasio Somoza from exile in Paraguay.

Here are the words of Companero Tomas Borge Martinez on the Panama issue:

[Begin Borge recording--in progress] ...our brother Torrijos. I believe in the open hearts of our people. [Words indistinct] I wish to say to the Panamanians, to the Panamanian people, that attacks on Panama are attacks on Nicaragua, and if it is necessary to defend the canal with weapons in hand [continuous applause] we are willing to go to Panama with our Sandinist forces, carrying the rifles of the revolution. [applause]

That flag which was given to us by the Panamanians, as our companion said a short while ago, will be carried in our hearts, and if historical circumstances so dictate, we are prepared to go with that flag to Panama to defend the people, regardless of the risks and sacrifices this might entail. We want our Panamanian companions to tell the people of Panama, to tell General Torrijos, that the slogan of Nicaragua is also applicable to Panama--the slogan of free fatherland or death. [end recording]

ARTICLES ADVOCATE BALANCED IDEOLOGY FOR NICARAGUA

Argument Against Extremism

PA191723 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 79 p 2 PA

[Article by Dr Roberto Cardenal Ch.: "Our Revolution"]

[Text] In this article I want to discuss two matters which I believe are of utmost importance for the success of our revolution. First I will deal with the need to define ourselves ideologically and then with the importance of choosing a moderate socio-political model to attain the objectives of our revolution.

In regard to the need to define our stand, I see a certain paralysis in the country. I believe that this is due to a lack of definition of revolutionary goals. One of the most important functions of leadership is determining the group's political goals and the means to obtain these goals in the short, medium and long range.

We could say that our revolution has defined itself in the short range, that is to say, as long as the present junta of the Government of National Reconstruction lasts. Laws and decrees have been issued which indicate the route the country will follow in the coming 2 or 3-year lifespan of the pluralist government represented by the five members of the junta, the cabinet and autonomous institutions, and by the Council of Government. (We hope the latter will begin operating soon.)

We still have to define the revolution in the medium and long range. When we have asked about this concern, be it in private or public conversations, we have been told that it will be defined according to the will of the people. It has also been said that each stage will be defined according to the existing circumstances, or that the revolution will be defined according to Sandinist concepts or by the thoughts of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador.

This manner of defining the revolution appears to me to be rather vague and not satisfying to the intellectual and vital needs of Nicaraguans. This also keeps the country from uniting, motivating, and enthusiastically and generously working toward reconstruction.

On the international level, this lack of a definition of our goals makes many countries reluctant to help until the situation has been cleared up.

I think our country is badly in need of the efforts, tenacity, creativity and enthusiasm of all Nicaraguans. We need not only to hear the order to march; we must know the goals, objectives and purpose of our march. An ideal on the horizon unites a people and makes it struggle with greater unselfishness.

In regard to the advantage of choosing a balanced ideology, it is partly deduced from what we previously said. The reconstruction task is so urgent that we need the unity and cooperation of all Nicaraguans, and we will unite more readily at the center than at the extremes. It is logical that the center includes over 80 percent of the people. Also, our revolution was waged by all sectors in the country--peasants, workers, small, medium and large businessmen, industrialists, coffeegrowers and cottongrowers, professionals, students, youths, middle aged and old people, men and women--in short, by all non-Somozist Nicaraguans. The way not to leave any of these persons abandoned is to assume a position equidistant from the extremes so that the most distant will not be too far apart. Also, the two extremes, communism and capitalism, are represented by two empires which act very similarly with countries within their spheres of influence. It would be illogical to emerge from one from of imperialism, under the flag of Sandino, only to fall by our own free will into the clutches of another imperialism, as harmful as the first, because it too is an imperialism.

Finally, it was Sandino himself who said: "Neither the extreme left nor the extreme right; our slogan is a united front. Therefore, it is logical that we seek the cooperation of all social classes in our struggle, without differentiations." (Gregorio Selser, "Sandino, General of Free Men," Triangulo Editors, Vol II, page 86.)

With a mixed or balanced definition of the revolutionary process we shall attain quality leadership greatly superior to any other. In this manner we can establish cooperative relations between Nicaraguans in competitive or opposing options. We shall all feel part of what is being done. It will encourage thinking and conduct oriented toward our goals. [paragraph continues]

It will create a spirit of solving problems by the joint effort to overcome them instead of avoiding them and imposing a unilateral solution. The country needs a strong leadership in order to forge ahead and satisfactorily solve the serious problems confronting us.

Call for Peaceful Revolutionary Process

PA231357 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 2 PA

[Article by Dr Camilo Vigil Tardon: "The Nicaraguan Revolution--A New Political Ideology"]

[Text] This revolution in Nicaragua is taking place under the interested observation of the whole world. A revolution is now a showcase of world trends: Everyone wants freedom and equality. In Scandinavian countries this interest is very important. Those very prosperous countries of free men, where different political trends have faced one another peacefully and have contributed to a common prosperity, have a great understanding of the world's trend of thoughts and spirit, which they carefully practice. In the history of Sweden, the Social Democratic Party and bourgeois parties have always acted with great respect for common welfare, and both have shown great interest in seeing that a true democracy is the reward of the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua.

After our victory it is necessary that we prevent a useless and harmful clash between socialism and capitalism because such a clash would show a lack of maturity. Latin America lacks its own political ideology. If everything has been destroyed here and we must build on the ruins, we have a good opportunity to build something that is ours--something genuine, avoiding mistakes made by other revolutionary movements and inspired by the people's desire for freedom and equality.

A revolution will become sterile if it does not carry out specific and profound changes. The idea of change is what best represents a revolution. Regis Debray said it is marvelous that everything is possible in Latin America. Let us never forget this.

Relations between socialism and capitalism allow for different policies, and in the world we already have different requirements showing the variety of forms of the modern revolutionary process. Here, nothing prevents socialism in its Marxist-Leninist form, or social democracy or capitalism from expanding their ideologies. It is not a betrayal of the spirit of the revolution. The idea is to build the revolution on solid and stable foundations, especially on a sound economy and progressive prosperity. An ideology cannot be imposed on a democratic government. We already saw how in Portugal extremism hastily carried out led to its own defeat. We must avoid making the mistakes of the Cuban revolution and try to imitate its achievements. In Nicaragua I would say that everyone is willing to follow the revolutionary process to its final consequences, provided it is a peaceful process which genuinely interprets the people's hopes for the benefit of all. And as Pablo Antonio writes, it is difficult to be a Nicaraguan, but only in that way are we going to be free.

This has been the victory of the revolutionary youth and the people. British and Swedish newspapers have stressed the impact of the adolescents' determination inspired by a heroic, revolutionary spirit. The purpose of reconstruction should be to insure the future prosperity of those youths, who are anxious to be something, to learn and prosper in the full exercise of their freedom. The prosperity of every Nicaraguan should rest on the creative capacity of those youths.

Let the world witness the birth in Nicaragua of a political process genuinely ours, where criticism can be made freely, where differences in the way we are or think do not divide us, and where we respect our differences and are enlightened by them. [paragraph continues]

I firmly believe we can assume the responsibility for organizing and conducting our nation's destiny wisely and rationally. As in every true revolution, history's decisive moments are before us. Let us strongly maintain the unity of all those who have decided to carry out a peaceful struggle for the common welfare of Nicaraguans, for their freedom without conditions and their equality without limitations. Our political ideology should come from this unity. Creative spirit is built on the exercise of our inner freedom. That is what the revolution should strive for now. We have before us a marvelous task envied by the wealthiest and most prosperous countries in the world: to build a free, sovereign, genuine and democratic Nicaragua as an example for all the countries of America and the world, which are now observing us with admiration because of the sacrifice we made to be free. Our task is to build "a country of free men."

RADIO COMMENTARY SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' PLOTS WILL FAIL

PA210423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When conventional methods of aggression do not yield expected results in an attempt to undermine a structure, the next step is to resort to any underhanded procedure--mainly destabilization, a euphemistic term in counterrevolutionary jargon. This was the method used unsuccessfully against Cuba and Vietnam. Their people could prove to imperialism that a nation which takes power by force of arms can never be defeated.

Nevertheless, the enemy does not seem to know this, or maybe the enemy is just pretending he does not know anything. This has been the case here frequently when alarming rumors start circulating about allegedly important operations being carried out by the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution. This happened in connection with the Villanueva explosion 2 weeks ago, with the two bombs set off by our Sandinist peoples army experts in Villa Fontana, Managua, and more recently with the overly exaggerated attack on a Sandinist police station by a few Somozist henchmen who wanted to give the impression that they are still active.

The truth is that we have control of the country, and this control is more effective each day. The enemies of the revolution should not have any doubt about this. This does not mean that we can ease up. On the contrary, constant vigilance and confidence in our people, government and army is going to strengthen our position in the task we have undertaken. For this reason, let us not be deceived by or play up to the reactionary sectors, or be disturbed by the imperialist propaganda which is trying to cause confusion and alarm.

JUNTA REGULATES USE OF 'SANDINIST' TITLE

PA230147 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

["Sandinist Thought" feature]

[Excerpts] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 18 September issued a decree by which the title "Sandinist" is to be used exclusively by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and by civic and labor organizations or any other organization receiving political guidance from FSLN. The right to be called "Sandinist" was won by an organization that for 15 years upheld the noble and patriotic cause of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino.

The decree was issued to stop some opportunist groups from using the title without knowing what it means to be a Sandinist and which never defended the historic and political legacy of Augusto Cesar Sandino.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGES JUNTA DECREE

PA211657 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Sep (AFP)--A political storm broke out today in Nicaragua when the recently created Social Democratic Party challenged the ruling Sandinists to prove their democratic intentions with facts.

Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the new party, demanded that the army, police and air force immediately stop using the name Sandinist.

At the news conference--which was (?watched) discreetly by unarmed Sandinist militiamen--Montalvan said that he respectfully challenges the government junta to demonstrate that there is political freedom in the country by ordering that the armed forces totally refrain from political activity. Another member of the board of directors of the new party, Luis Rivas Leiva, said that the use of the word Sandinist by the armed forces is clear proof of its intention to support with weapons the projected Sandinist Party. The party's creation has been officially announced by Interior Minister Tomas Borge.

The Social Democrats affirmed in an official communique that they represent a barrier against those who pretend to detour the revolution onto a totalitarian path not wanted by the majority of Nicaraguans.

The Social Democrats also denounced as slanderous the newspaper BARRICADA, organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, saying that it is using the same language as was used against well-known opponents of the Somozist dictatorship by the Somoza newspaper during the dictatorship. The new party announced that it has organized political cadres among its followers in five departments in the country, labor unions and high schools.

The secretary of the party, Rudy Ibarra, reported that the party's first public demonstration will be held in Managua on Sunday. He said that party members will come from all over the country. No one will prevent the gathering.

Members of the party defined it as affiliated with the International Social Democratic Party, anti-imperialistic, andan enemy of economic colonialism. They added that it supports social justice based on freedom and fair and honest elections. Party leaders concluded by saying that they have accepted the junta's decree by eliminating from their party's name the word Sandinist, but that they do not accept the decree's intention because it undeservedly supports those who want to take Sandino's name as private property, when it belongs to all Nicaraguans.

PCD OFFICIAL PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR JUNTA, FSLN

PA230134 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 pp 2, 9 PA

[Speech by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Executive Council of the Democratic Conservative Party, at a political event held on 14 September at the Blanco theater]

[Excerpts] The Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] supports the Sandinist revolution. It accepts the mistakes the Sandinist revolution may make, and may make them its own; but it will not accept the abuses which, we understand, are not accepted by the national leadership of the front.

The PCD is involved in the revolutionary movement and takes responsibility for all the consequences that may result from revolutionary activity.

The PCD feels that a revolutionary and Sandinist de jure system must be established as set forth in the decree issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, but it must always be a de jure system.

The PCD has faith in the revolutionary process and the junta of government and it considers itself part of the process, hoping that its humanitarian aspect will bring happiness to all Nicaraguans.

The Sandinist nationalist revolution is one of all Nicaraguans. It is Nicaraguan, and it can only develop within the unique Nicaraguan spirit. We should not be looking for models that do not apply to this convulsive land of lakes and volcanoes, this frontier of cultural currents from north and south, this biological frontier of the flora and fauna and land, which produced a Ruben Dario and an Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Let us not make the mistake Guatemala made by moving the October 1944 revolution back. In trying to destroy the historical development of the people the Guatemalan Government brought the country to a standstill with a climate of violence which has continued until today. Sooner or later Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras will have to accept the reality of the evolution of the people toward more just norms. The PCD, which supports the Sandinist revolution, the junta of government and the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], hereby declares that it maintains its political individuality, an individuality which it believes is necessary for free democratic play, thus complying with the postulates of our last leader, PEDRO JOAQUIN CHAMORRO. [as published] These postulates are ideological pluralism and the saving of the republic and the party is only interested in the existence of this democratic play.

The PCD is willing to defend the Sandinist nationalist revolution in the frontline of combat. It will be on the watch so that this revolution, which cost the Nicaraguan people so much blood, will not be betrayed or diverted from the pure and patriotic path which led all Nicaraguans to participate in it in one way or another, so that the martyrs of this noble cause may not be betrayed.

The PCD is at the service of the government junta and the FSLN leadership in the event that an extreme leftist or rightist revolution takes place in order to undermine the heroic deed which was accomplished which represents a new dawn for Nicaragua.

BORGE DELINEATES ROLE OF SANDINIST POLICEMEN

PA212032 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate, during the first graduation exercise of Sandinist policemen on 20 September--place not given; recorded]

[Text] Companero policemen and relatives: Before starting this school we talked to you, then students and now graduated policemen. We also talked--and it is necessary to know this--to the companeros who left to take a course in Panama. We discussed some views as to what the Sandinist policeman should be today. Someone said recently, and I think it has been repeated, that the new policeman is the visible face of the revolution. Therefore, you Sandinist policemen have an enormous duty to our people and our revolution.

Bearing in mind that Sandinist People's Army detachments are going to be away from the cities in their military bases, ready to defend the country at the necessary time, ready to engage in reconstruction work in Nicaraguan cities, the armed branch of the Sandinists will be or make itself known through the police.

This means that all public order measures will be enforced by policemen with the aid of the Sandinist Security Corps. Tomorrow at 0600 these Sandinist policemen will go out into the streets. Will they go out to suppress or protect the people? The order we give you policemen is that you will go out into the streets to protect the people. [applause]

We said on another occasion what the Sandinist policeman should be. Will the policeman have a frown on his face, a nightstick in his hand and ask for kickbacks or, on the contrary, will he be a policeman with a smile from the heart, outstretched hands and a profoundly honest attitude that will not allow him to accept bribes from anyone? Many errors may be made and there may be many faults in our country. But the policeman who accepts bribes, the policeman who is aggressive toward the people, the policeman who is overbearing and arrogant will be considered a criminal in this country [applause] worse than thieves and worse than those who commit other kinds of crimes.

Brothers, you have been trained to love the people. But this education will have to be increased in the future because not only is it important to love the people, not only is it important to identify with the people, it is also important to know why we love and identify with the people. Therefore, we will place special importance on raising the political and ideological level of the Sandinist police. We will place as much importance on technical training as on political instruction and every policeman will be not only the visible face of the revolution but also a Sandinist standard bearer wherever he goes.

Of course, when we say that the policeman must have a smile from the heart and outstretched hands we do not mean that this is the attitude that should be taken with regard to our enemies. As we once said, we who melt down with love for the people and can cry for a suffering child have a heart of stone for our enemies. [applause] Under the law we cannot be soft on our enemies. But then, who are our enemies? The pro-Somoza people, of course; the pro-Somoza remnants that have to be wiped out in Nicaragua. But enemies of our revolution are also those who, without having been apparently pro-Somoza, assume an objectively pro-Somoza attitude toward the revolution.

There are those who were not in Nicaragua. They ran away during the war. They were not officially pro-Somoza but took millions of dollars away with them and did business against the interests of the country and now they want to continue doing business against the interests of our people.

They are also our enemies. They are the same ones who criticize the revolution at any cost. They are the same ones who sympathize with the antipatriotic counterrevolutionary activities in Panama. They are the same ones--and we can confirm this because we have evidence--who appeared here and criticized Somoza's government and yet dealt with him under the table. They are the same ones who despised the workers and exploited the peasants. They are the same ones who hired Nicaraguan National Guardsmen to kill the peasants.

We do not care much about their black souls or their apparent past anti-Somozism. What we do care about is the objective facts--their present attitude. They are also our enemies. We have said that we are going to deal harshly with our enemies, and we consider them enemies of the revolution.

Furthermore, there are elements who go around claiming to be revolutionary, who propose apparently radical, revolutionary measures, who hypocritically and subtly attack the Sandinist National Liberation Front. These persons belong to some organizations, and if I am not mistaken, to cite a case, the so-called Workers Front has nothing revolutionary about it.

Anything that harms the revolution is counterrevolutionary, and of course we are going to fight counterrevolution, be it on the right or ultraleft, with political as well as with repressive measures. It is very easy for some people to unite--as occurred in Panama, by the way--as did those who were with Somoza, as did those who were always in favor of foreign domination, and as did those in the ultraleft who united with the ultraright to criticize the revolution and adopt counterrevolutionary measures. It is very easy to attack the revolution. The revolution has not been able to pick up the loose ends. The revolution has not been able to resolve the problem of feeding the people. The revolution has not been able to resolve all the pressing problems of our people. We still lack sufficient medical care. We still have not solved the problem of unemployment. How easy it is to attack the revolution!

They do not realize that 2 months after the revolution, in a country looted such as ours, destroyed such as ours, annihilated systematically by Somoza and the Somozists, it is totally impossible to resolve so many problems in a few days. But it is very easy to attack us; and we are being attacked by those who had all the time in our history to reconstruct the country, to build homes for the workers, to build hospitals for the workers, to give land to the peasants--and now they want us to do in 2 months what they did not do in centuries. [applause]

But the people cannot be deceived. The people know that if we were ready to offer our lives in the struggle, that if we were able to withstand imprisonment by our enemies, we are also ready to offer the last drop of our energy to work, if necessary 24 hours a day, for our revolution and for our people. [applause] In keeping with Sandinist ideology and with what we have often said a Sandinist should be, you brother policemen must go out on the streets. Tomorrow is going to be a very important day in Nicaragua: Tomorrow our people will be able to say that everywhere they go in the city they find a friend, while our friends can say everywhere: There goes our friend. The workers, because the revolution was waged above all for the workers and the exploited sectors of Nicaragua, will be able to say: There goes one of our friends. And of course the enemies of the revolution, the disguised Somozists and the neo-Somozists will say: There goes one of our enemies. You Sandinist police of the new revolutionary generation are friends of the children, friends of the poor and the enemies (?of the enemies) of our people. [applause] Our people can say "thank you, Mr. Policemen," as we say "thank you, Panamanian brother" [passage indistinct] of Panama is also of Nicaragua [words indistinct] and we will defend it with weapons in hand. We are ready to go to Panama with our Sandinist force, carrying the weapons of our revolution. [applause]

As we were telling our companions awhile ago, we will carry in our hearts that flag given to us by the Panamanians. If historical circumstances require, we want them to know that we are sincere, and that we are ready to go to Panama with our Sandinist force, carrying the weapons of our revolution. [applause]

As we were telling our companions awhile ago, we will carry in our hearts that flag given to us by the Panamanians. If historical circumstances require, we want them to know that we are sincere, and that we are ready to go, carrying that flag to Panama to defend the Panamanian people, despite the risks and sacrifices it may entail. We want our Panamanian brothers to tell the people of Panama and tell General Torrijos that the slogan in Nicaragua of "Free Fatherland or Death" is also good in Panama. [applause]

ARMY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON CRIMES BY UNIFORMED INDIVIDUALS

PA230101 Mangua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Statement by Roberto Sanchez, spokesman for the Sandinist People's Army--no date, place given; recorded]

[Text] The headquarters of the Sandinist People's Army, in a communique on 22 August signed by Commanders Humberto Ortega, Luis Carrion and Tomas Borge, asked the public for information regarding those armed and uniformed elements who commit crimes.

Therefore, it must be noted, the Sandinist People's Army was the first in the country to publish a communique asking the people to report these events, because Sandinism has promised to bring justice to this country. It was the army itself which first asked for reports on this.

In addition, the communique indicated that the army Attorney General's Office had already been created, headed by Companero Augusto Montealegre, to receive all these complaints.

Nevertheless, it is important to explain that the army cannot hold itself responsible, prima facie, for infractions or crimes committed by armed uniformed elements. All the people are aware that in the last days of the Somozist tyranny many criminals were released from the jails and given weapons and uniforms to fight against Sandinism. Indeed, many of these elements were sent to the city of Masaya just 1 week before the defeat of Somozism. These armed and uniformed elements remained at large and a large majority of them have committed crimes. But the army in a rather efficient manner, is bringing them under control, and at this time they are where they belong--in the jails from which Somozism released them.

In addition, it must be admitted that a number of criminal elements [words indistinct] cannot hold itself responsible for crimes committed by those individuals. Therefore, in that communique the people were asked to please report these irregularities to the army attorney general. However, they should present evidence, witnesses and data on the events in order that an investigation might be initiated, and in the course of the investigation these armed and uniformed elements might be identified to determine whether they are the criminals the Somozists released from jail or whether they are abusive, criminal elements or even members of the army or the militia. It is necessary to determine first the type of inviduals involved, and it must be noted that in the communique it was well established that members of the army or the militia who commit crimes will be punished much more severely than civilians because Sandinism is more demanding toward its own.

However, in the process of regularization of the army, we cannot take responsibility for actions committed by all uniformed elements, because we have proof that those criminals released by the Somozists are commiting crimes and we Sandinists, the Sandinist army, are making an intensive effort to control this. Therefore, we completely reject the application of the terms "member of the army" or "Sandinist" to these elements because a Sandinist can in no way commit crimes against the people. This is a revolution that was carried out to protect the Nicaraguan people, to bring justice and peace to Nicaragua, and those elements of our army who commit crimes against the people will be punished severely.

Lamentably, some of our companions who have committed actions not in line with Sandinism have already been arrested and will be judged severely. For this purpose the army attorney general, Dr. Augusto Montealegre, is preparing the documents on the investigations which have been carried out in order to present them to newsmen and allow the Nicaraguan people to see that the army is most interested in the exercise of justice in the country.

Unfortunately, in just 2 months when the creation of an army has been barely begun, we cannot have absolute control over all these elements. However, we are very interested--so much so that we have already had some meetings and contacts with the Human Rights Commission to express our concern. The members of the Human Rights Commission, particularly companero Esteban Gonzalez, have been welcomed here. While the Somozist National Guard rejected them and refused to admit them, it is exactly the opposite in our case. The doors are open to them because we are most interested in having human rights respected, and all elements who violate them, whether common criminals or members of the army or the militia, will be severely punished.

The only thing we regret is that there are persons who have been victims of these abuses and who have not reported them to the competent army authorities. We Sandinists have promised to dispense justice in this country. We will not shield, nor be accomplices to, crimes committed here. Formerly people were afraid to denounce crimes of the Somozists because they were themselves threatened. It will be just the opposite here now. We ask our people to report these crimes, but to go to the proper office, which is the office of the military attorney general.

We regret that there are persons who, instead of having confidence in the Sandinist army, go to other places. We agree they should go elsewhere if we fail to dispense justice. We do not deny them the right to go to the Human Rights Committee or to BARRICADA or to the press, but we feel that they should go first to the Sandinist army, which has promised them justice, and which has guaranteed justice. We believe it is contradictory for them to go first to all those other places instead of to Companero Montealegre, who has been appointed to investigate and insure justice. First, they should believe in the army. If the army fails them they should then denounce it wherever they wish.

GOVERNMENT FAVORS SINGLE WORKERS CENTRAL

PA230228 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[Statement by Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy to newsmen in Managua on 18 September--recorded]

[Text] This morning I attended the opening of the Central American Trade Union conference and I considered that it was the right time and place to comment on a series of rumors which have been circulating, some of which I think are ill-intentioned, to the effect that the government is trying to impose a single workers union. As far as the guidelines of the junta of Government of National Reconstruction, there is not any objection to it; on the contrary, the government looks with favor on the formation of such a union. However, this union should be the result of negotiations among all existing labor organizations in the country. I understand that the Sandinist Workers Central has already begun talks with other labor centrals with this idea in mind.

But as I said, the government wants to make it absolutely clear that it has no political interest in trying to impose by decree the creation of a single workers central. It is up to the workers to decide what they want. They are the ones who should know the advantages of a single workers central.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA REGULATION

PA230121 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A new regulation on the communications media was read at the Culture Ministry yesterday afternoon to more than 20 journalists and broadcasters. The regulation establishes a general coordinator of communications media, who will be in charge of enforcing the new law. The main portions of the regulation stipulate that radio station owners who have established stations in populated areas must transfer them to unpopulated areas within 6 months.

The regulation also revokes all fines established by the radio and television code, known as the "black code," which should be a relief to radio newscasters.

Moreover, for the first time in Nicaraguan history the professional practice of journalism has been regulated. Henceforth, only members of the Managua Radio Newsmens Union or the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua may function as newsmen.

JUNTA ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS OF FINANCE OFFICIALS

PA230144 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 p 1 PA

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction last night announced creation of the International Reconstruction Fund, to be in charge of controlling the international funds donated by friendly countries to our people.

Alfredo Cesar was appointed executive director of the fund with the rank of minister of state. He is former secretary of the government junta. Cesar was replaced by Emilio Baltodano.

Other changes announced by the junta of government were the appointment of Companero William Hupper, chief finance clerk, as deputy finance minister; and Federico Cerda, who acted as deputy finance minister, as deputy planning minister. The junta also announced the appointment of Companero Gilberto Guzman as the new revenue director.

SANDINIST CENTRAL IN RIVAS APPOINTS SECRETARIAT MEMBERS

PA230231 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Sep 79 p 4 PA

[Text] Rivas--With 500 members in attendance, the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) of Rivas last Sunday appointed the members of its Executive Secretariat.

Companero Salomon Aguilar, a labor leader, reported that Alberto Legal, member of the Executive Secretariat of CST's Departmental Committee in Rivas, attended the ceremony.

Companero Legal talked about the vanguard role the workers must carry out at this stage of the Sandinist revolution.

"You who develop the country's wealth should be the zealous defenders of our revolution. The only way you can fulfill the important task that history and the Sandinist victory has assigned you is by organizing yourselves and by training and studying," Legal pointed out.

A member of the Rivas municipal government said a few words to the workers in connection with the big task they have at hand for the country's reconstruction.

CASTRO BIDS FAREWELL TO DEPARTING PHAM VAN DONG

FL211223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Government, bid farewell yesterday afternoon to Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who left by airplane for his country. The dear visitor was also bid farewell by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee, members of the Vietnamese diplomatic mission to our country and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Soviet ambassador to Cuba.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

FL211123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The eighth session of the Cuban-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation concluded on Thursday 20 September in Warsaw with the signing of a protocol establishing the bases of this exchange for 1980. Diocles Torralba and Tadeusz Pyka, presidents of their respective countries' organizations, signed the document which highly value cooperation in these fields in 1980. Among the main points of the document are those establishing agreements regarding cooperation in installing a furfural plant and a citrus processing complex in our country. Other areas of cooperation included in the protocol are for shipyards, naval construction and training qualified workers and midlevel technicians in areas such as geology, mining, construction and others.

Results of Trade Talks

FL221221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Diocles Torralba, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has stressed in Warsaw, the Polish capital, that the joint installation of a large citrus processing complex in Cuba is an important agreement between Poland and Cuba. Torralba, who heads the Cuban side at the Cuban-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, told PRENSA LATINA that the agreement is a very positive aspect in Cuba's citrus development program. He added that the commission's eighth session, which ended recently in Warsaw, established preferential prices for Cuban citrus in Poland during the 1981-85 5-year period and these prices are higher than at the world market.

Citing other fundamental agreements, the Cuban Council of Ministers vice president also mentioned a joint 10-year program that will make it possible to build ships in Cuba, ranging from coastal vessels and tugs to much larger ones. Diocles Torralba asserted that the Polish proposal to build a furfural plant in Cuba is another very important aspect of the recently concluded commision session. This installation, he emphasized, will be a pilot program for the planned building of 10 such plants in Cuba in the next 5-year period. He said that there is a shortage of this product in the international market and its value is about $1,200 per ton. Cuban-Polish joint work in this field, he emphasized, will make it possible to supply the other members of CEMA and sell surpluses at the international market.

Regarding bilateral trade, he said the work of the Cuban-Polish commission shows that the trade volume will be five times greater in the 1981-85 period in comparison to the 1976-80 period. Diocles Torralba reported that bilateral trade in 1979 will amount to 60 million rubles. It will reach 300 million by the end of the current 5-year period, and it is expected that it will reach about 1 billion by 1990.

He stressed that sales of sugar and especially citrus will play an important role in this growth for the Cuban side. Regarding citrus, he said that Cuban exports to Poland will be increased to 110 tons [as heard] in 1985 from the 10,000 tons that Poland will receive this year. These deliveries will include juice, marmalade and fresh fruit.

Regarding scientific and technical exchange, Diocles Torralba pointed out that it will continue growing with the training of qualified workers and technicians in Poland and the exchange of experts.

RAUL ROA VISITS VENEZUELAN-CUBAN FRIENDSHIP INSTITUTE

FL211045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Raul Roa, vice president of the Cuban people's government National Assembly, paid a courtesy visit on Thursday, 20 September to the headquarters of the Venezuelan-Cuban Friendship Institute. Roa was received by the leadership of this organization headed by its president (Jose Herrera Oropesa). Others present were (Ignacio Luis Arcaya), former foreign minister; (Miguel Acosta Zagnes), writer and Casa de las Americas contest winner; and others.

AMBASSADORS TO GREECE, GHANA DESIGNATED

FL211204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Council of State has designated Comrade Roberto Mulet del Valle as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Government of Greece with residence in Rome, where he occupies the same position.

Comrade Niel Ruiz Guerra was designated to a similar position to the Republic of Ghana. He had previously held the position of department chief in the Ministry of Foreign Relations Directorate for Socialist Countries.

BRIEFS

CUBANS IN LAOS--The intelligence services of certain Asian countries maintain that 500 Cuban soldiers have arrived in Laos to help Soviet technicians install communications and electronic listening networks throughout Indochina. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 17 Sep 79 p 55 WA]

DOMINICA

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART, GRENADA'S BISHOP VISIT

FL181743 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, have made a joint 1-day visit to Dominica. The primary objective of the visit to that Caribbean Island was to report to that country's government on the agreements reached at the recently concluded nonalined countries sixth summit. The [nonalined] conference approved an aid resolution to Dominica, which was virtually razed by Hurricane David, in which various countries promised contributions approaching $5 million.

The two visitors toured areas affected by the weather and saw the serious damages caused in the regions of Marigot, (Benes), (Taro), (Manat), Massacre, (Roseauville), in the capital of Rouseau, and in the area of (De Morne)--the residence of the prime minister which was almost totally destroyed.

During their stay, Bishop and Rodriguez Llompart met with Oliver Seraphin, prime minister of Dominica, and most of his cabinet. At the meeting with most of the Cabinet members, Seraphin expressed his appreciation to Bishop, the first chief of government to visit the island since the hurricane, calling his action a great solidary gesture. The prime minister also stressed the role played by Cuban President Fidel Castro, who had an important influence in the resolution approved by the nonalined countries to aid Dominica. At the meeting, various ministers explained the situation in the country and put forth some views on how the nonalined countries, among them Cuba and Grenada, could provide important contributions to the national reconstruction tasks.

Rodriguez Llompart reported on the willingness of the Cuban Government to immediately send a medical team and medicine to aid the injured and transmitted an invitation from Fidel Castro to the prime minister of Dominica to visit Cuba at the time he believes appropriate. In refering to the serious destruction of the country by the hurricane, the Cuban minister emphasized the need to begin an enormous reconstruction effort.

GRENADA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ALGERIA

FL192120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2114 GMT 19 Sep 79 FL

[Text] It has been announced that the governments of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and of the Caribbean island of Grenada today agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

The report released by the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE (APS) points out that ties between Algeria and Grenada have been established at the embassy level. APS published the official communique which states that Algerian-Grenadian diplomatic relations will be founded on furthering the existing friendly ties between the two countries. The communique adds that the governments of Algeria and Grenada pledge to work together for peace and cooperation between nations based on the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.